

BOROUGH OF TIPTON



Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

(W. AULAY McLENNAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.)

Including that of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

(G. H. ACTON, M.A.P.H.I.)

FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER
1964

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C O N T E N T S

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- III. General Provision of Health Services.
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- VI. Inspection and Supervision of Food.
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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(at 31st December, 1964)

Chairman: Councillor W. T. LANE

Vice-Chairman: Alderman W. H. HIRONS

Aldermen F. A. Chamberlain, D. S. Cox,
Dr. J. F. Milligan and E. W. Owen

Councillors C. Baker, J. Churchman, Mrs. B. U. Jones,
H. J. Randall, J. Whitehouse and H. Withers

S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health:

W. AULAY McLENNAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

*G. H. ACTON, M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors:

*W. J. HEMMINGS, M.A.P.H.I.

*E. K. PHIPPS, M.A.P.H.I.
(Resigned July, 1964)

*C. LEES, M.A.P.H.I.
(Commenced January, 1964)

*J. GALLIMORE, M.A.P.H.I.
(Commenced February, 1964)

*C. C. WILKES, M.A.P.H.I.
(Commenced August, 1964)

*E. N. JAMES, M.A.P.H.I.
(Commenced August, 1964)
(Resigned November, 1964)

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

A. MORTON
(Resigned December, 1964)

Cleansing Inspector:

A. HOLDEN, A.M.Inst.P.C.

Clerks:

Miss B. D. MOON

Miss P. A. MILLINGTON
(Resigned December, 1964)

Miss E. A. STRATHEARN
(Commenced December, 1964)

*Qualified Meat Inspector

Public Health Department,
Municipal Buildings,
Tipton.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1964.

I apologise for its lateness but this has been due to the immense amount of work which has fallen on a depleted staff, work increased by the necessary acceleration of slum clearance, the Tipton No. 1 Smoke Control Order, the coming into operation of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act and the further increase in the amount of meat inspection to 128,864 animals.

Whilst the necessary figures were supplied to the Ministries in good time, it was felt that the writing of history in the form of this Annual Report was not so important as meeting the demands of day to day service.

I appreciate very much the assistance given by the Chairman of the Health and Housing Committees, the co-operation of my colleagues and the general practitioners in the Borough.

Special mention must be made of the retirement of Mr. G. H. Acton, who has served the Borough so faithfully for thirty-two years. He has been a most helpful and co-operative colleague and we have always got on well together.

I am also indebted to all the members of the Health Department staff for their willing co-operation at all times.

Your obedient servant,

W. A. McLENNAN,
Medical Officer of Health

SECTION I

SECTION I—STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	2,167
Population (1961 census)	38,091
Population (1951 census)... ..	39,382
Population (1931 census)... ..	35,814
Population 1964 (Registrar General's estimate mid-year population)	37,990
Population 1963 (Registrar General's estimate mid-year population)	38,190
Number of inhabited houses, 31st December, 1964	10,856
Rateable Value (1st April, 1963)	£1,743,780
Sum represented by a penny rate, 1964/65	£7,200

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Live Births						Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	354	331	685
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	13	14	27
						<u>367</u>	<u>345</u>	<u>712</u>

The crude birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population for 1964 is 18.74. The comparability factor provided by the Registrar General (0.95) brings this to a rate of 17.80 per thousand population, which is the standardised birth rate for 1964.

The following table shows the births and birth rates in Tipton Borough since 1955.

Live Births (Table I)

Year	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Legitimate	625	681	621	635	597	573	678	703	639	685
Illegitimate... ..	25	12	19	20	18	12	24	35	37	27

Crude Birth Rate										
per 1,000 estimated	16.43	17.53	16.15	16.56	15.60	14.92	18.37	19.27	17.70	18.74
resident population										

The standardised birth rate for Tipton is 17.80 per thousand population, the rate for England and Wales being 18.4 per 1,000.

	Male	Female	Total
Stillbirths	11	3	14

The stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths for 1964 for Tipton is 19.28, the figure for England and Wales being 16.3 per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

Stillbirths (Table 2)

Year	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	32.74	19.80	30.30	19.46	42.06	37.83	27.70	18.62	24.53	19.28

	Male	Female	Total
Deaths	188	197	385

The crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population for Tipton for 1964 is 10.13. The comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General is 1.46. The crude death rate of 10.13 becomes standardised to a rate of 14.79 per 1,000 estimated population, the rate for England and Wales being 11.3 per 1,000 living.

Maternal Deaths

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

	Male	Female	Total
Deaths of Infants under one year	11	7	18

This gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 25.28 per 1,000 live births and a rate of 24.79 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. 1963 figures were 13.31 and 12.99 respectively. The Infant Mortality Rate for the country as a whole for 1964 is 20.0 per 1,000 live births.

The following table shows an analysis of infant deaths.

(Table 3)

Cause of Death	From birth to 4 weeks (neo-natal)	From 4 weeks to 12 months	Total Infant Deaths
1. Gastro-intestinal infective disease (enteritis, diarrhoea, etc.)	—	—	—
2. Other infective conditions (broncho- pneumonia, bronchitis, etc.)	—	4	4
3. Non-infective conditions	2	—	2
4. Congenital malformations	3	3	6
5. Obstetrical injuries	—	—	—
6. Serious accidents	—	1	1
7. Unknown causes, e.g. prematurity... ..	5	—	5
TOTALS ...	10	8	18

Comparative Birth and Death Rates, 1964, per 1,000
civilian population (Table 4)

				Live Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 live and stillbirths)	Death Rate
England and Wales	...	...	...	18.4	16.3	11.3
TIPTON	...	...	...	17.80 (Standardised)	19.28 —	14.79 (Standardised)

Comparative Infant Mortality Rates, 1964, per 1,000
live births (Table 5)

							Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.0
TIPTON	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.28

The Infant Mortality Rate for 1964 being 25.28 per 1,000 live births shows an increase over the rate for 1963 when it was 13.31 per 1,000 live births, but was comparable with that for England and Wales as a whole. In 1964 the local rate has risen somewhat but with no significant increase in any particular category.

56% of the infant deaths (10 out of 18) occurred during the first four weeks of life and all of these were due to congenital causes.

The following table gives the causes of death during 1964.

Detailed Causes of Death (Registrar General’s figures). (Table 6)

Disease							M.	F.	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	11
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	18
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	...	—	11	11
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	...	—	5	5
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	15	25	40
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	...	22	26	48
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	...	40	27	67
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	13	22	35
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	14
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	18	11	29
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	16	19	35
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	10
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
TOTAL (all causes)							188	197	385

The following table gives the seven chief causes of death.

(Table 7)

Cause of Death				M.	F.	Total	% of total deaths in 1964	% of total deaths in 1963
Heart disease	...	...	...	56	53	109	28.31	30.00
Cancer	...	...	...	38	49	87	22.60	18.33
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	22	26	48	12.47	11.43
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	16	19	35	9.09	6.90
Bronchitis	...	...	...	18	11	29	7.53	9.52
Pneumonia	...	...	...	2	12	14	3.64	7.62
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	6	6	12	3.13	3.10

The standardised death rate for the year is 14.79 per thousand estimated population.

Analysis of Deaths from Cancer.

(Table 8)

Site of Cancer	45 years of age & under		46 to 55		56 to 65		66 to 75		76 and over		Total (all ages)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	—	1	—	—	3	—	3	3	—	1	6	5
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	—	—	2	1	9	—	5	—	—	1	16	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	2	—	3	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	11
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	5
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	1	3	3	3	6	9	1	5	4	5	15	25
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
TOTAL ...	2	6	5	10	18	14	9	12	4	7	38	49

The following table shows comparative figures of all deaths from the year 1955.

(Table 9)

Year	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
No. of deaths ...	332	304	394	374	363	344	407	411	420	385
Death Rate per 1,000 est. resd. population	8.42	7.68	9.94	9.46	9.21	8.78	10.65	10.73	11.00 Stan. Death Rate 16.06	10.13 Stan. Death Rate 14.79
Maternal deaths ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maternal Death Rate	1.49	—	1.50	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infant deaths (under 1 year) ...	21	18	24	15	22	13	21	14	9	18
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	32.31	25.97	37.50	22.90	35.77	22.22	29.91	18.97	13.31	25.28

The total number of deaths in the Borough was 385 compared with 420 for 1963. Whilst the number of deaths from heart disease has decreased, this still remains the chief cause of death. The number of deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus also decreased but a considerable preponderance of males over females is again shown (Table 8).

SECTION II

**SECTION II— PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES**

The following tables give particulars of the incidence of notifiable diseases and the number of deaths certified as due to these.

Incidence of Notifiable Disease (Table 10)

Disease				Number of Cases							
				1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	19	39	62	46	35	26	24	39
Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	721	15	510	5	743	8	516	76
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	31	3	16	58	10	3	18	14
Acute Primary Pneumonia	...	...	...	10	12	8	9	19	2	2	4
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	1	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis (Infective)	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	8	21	15	12	32	2	31	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	1	3	3	3	5	6	2	16
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Para-typhoid Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	2	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

Deaths from Notifiable Disease (Table 11)

Disease				Number of Deaths (Registrar General's figures)							
				1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	25	9	21	11	25	30	32	14
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1

Analysis of Infectious Diseases according to Age Groups (Table 12)

Age Groups		Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Meningococcal Infection
Under 1 year...	...	—	5	7	1
1—2 years	...	3	24	3	—
3—4 years	...	3	24	2	—
5—9 years	...	29	18	2	—
10—14 years	...	3	4	—	—
15—24 years	...	1	1	—	—
25 years and over	...	—	—	—	—
TOTALS		39	76	14	1

Age Groups						Acute Pneumonia	Food Poisoning
Under 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	—	3
5—14 years	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
15—44 years	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
45—64 years	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
TOTALS		...				4	16

The foregoing tables (10, 11 and 12) show that 1964 was a year in which the incidence of measles was comparatively light, 76 cases having been notified compared with 516 in 1963, and from Table 10 it will be observed that the two-yearly cycle of high incidence has been a regular occurrence, the number of cases in intermediate years being negligible.

There was no case of poliomyelitis. 1964 is the ninth year in succession in which no case of diphtheria occurred.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

The following table shows the number of children who have received a primary immunisation against Diphtheria during the year and also those who have had a secondary reinforcing injection.

(Table 13)

Children born in the years									
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959-55	1954-50	Total	
Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation during the year ended 31st December, 1964:									
Immunised at Infant Welfare Centres ...	121	222	118	20	5	—	—	486	
Immunised at Schools ...	—	—	—	1	26	305	10	342	
Immunised by General Practitioners ...	7	33	7	—	—	—	—	47	
Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection during the year ended 31st December, 1964:									
Immunised at Infant Welfare Centres ...	—	2	13	1	—	1	—	17	
Immunised at Schools ...	—	—	—	—	12	861	359	1232	
Immunised by General Practitioners ...	—	1	5	—	1	1	—	8	
TOTALS ...	128	258	143	22	44	1168	369	2132	

During 1964 the immunisation of children against diphtheria was continued in infant welfare centres and schools and by general practitioners. A total of 2,132 children received injections during the year, 875 of these being primary doses and 1,257 reinforcing doses. Of the primary doses, 560 were given to pre-school children and 315 to school children, 305 of this latter group being children in their first term at school who had not previously been immunised against diphtheria.

Whereas in recent years the immunisation programme has been affected by local outbreaks of poliomyelitis and smallpox resulting in a demand for protection against these diseases probably at the expense of or at least causing the deferrment of immunisation against diphtheria, there was no such scare experienced during 1964 and the immunisation programme was able to follow its normal pattern when 2,132 children received injections compared with a total of 669 in 1963.

Immunisation against Tetanus

The following table shows the immunisations performed during 1964.

(Table 14)

	Children born in the years						
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959-55	1954-50
Total							
Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation during the year ended 31st December, 1964:							
Immunised at Infant Welfare Centres ...	121	222	119	19	5	—	—
Immunised at Schools ...	—	—	—	1	26	234	—
Immunised by General Practitioners ...	7	25	4	—	—	—	1
							486
							261
							37
Number of children who received reinforcing injections during the year ended 31st December, 1964:							
Immunised at Infant Welfare Centres ...	—	2	13	1	—	1	17
Immunised at Schools ...	—	—	—	—	12	10	22
Immunised by General Practitioners ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	4
TOTALS ...	128	250	137	21	44	246	1
							827

Protection against tetanus has only been effected since the use of triple antigen was introduced just over three years ago.

During the year a total of 784 children completed primary courses of immunisation and 43 received reinforcing injections, as against 203 and 2 respectively in 1963; a most satisfactory situation.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough

The following table shows the immunisation carried out during 1964.

(Table 15)

	Children born in the years						
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959-55	1954-50
Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation during the year ended 31st December, 1964:							
Immunised at Infant Welfare Centres ...	121	220	113	10	1	—	—
Immunised at Schools ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immunised by General Practitioners ...	7	37	6	—	—	—	—
							465
Number of children who received reinforcing injections during the year ended 31st December, 1964:							
Immunised at Infant Welfare Centres ...	—	2	11	1	—	—	—
Immunised at Schools ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immunised by General Practitioners ...	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
							3
TOTALS ...	128	260	131	11	2	—	—
							532

Total immunised before 1964

Under 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
2,790	22	2,812

For over three years triple antigen has been used at the Infant Welfare Centres giving in one course of three injections protection against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, whereas previously separate courses of immunisation against whooping cough and diphtheria used to be given. General practitioners also administer triple antigen, and it is very rare that children are immunised against whooping cough singly.

The figures for whooping cough immunisation for 1964 are very satisfactory, 515 having received initial courses and 17 reinforcing injections compared with 198 and 6 respectively in the previous year.

Vaccination against Smallpox

The following table shows the vaccinations performed during 1964.

(Table 16)

Age at date of Vaccination	Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	15 years and over	Total
Number vaccinated:						
At Infant Welfare Centres ...	4	55	19	—	—	78
At Schools ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
By General Practitioners...	3	8	—	—	—	11
Number re-vaccinated:						
At Infant Welfare Centres ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
At Schools ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
By General Practitioners...	—	—	1	2	11	14
TOTALS ...	7	63	20	2	11	103

The demand for vaccination against Smallpox has declined considerably since 1962 when the outbreaks occurred. It was continued to some extent into 1963 when 909 vaccinations were done.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

The following table shows the vaccinations performed during 1964.

(Table 17)

Year of Birth	Number of persons who completed a primary course of vaccination		Total (All Vaccines)
	Oral Vaccine	Salk Vaccine	
1964 ...	48	3	51
1963 ...	227	5	232
1962 ...	27	—	27
1961 ...	7	1	8
1943—1960 ...	1	2	3
1933—1942 ...	—	—	—
Prior to 1933 ...	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	310	11	321

No. of Reinforcing Injections

Oral Vaccine	Salk Vaccine
2	3

The number of persons primarily immunised against poliomyelitis during 1964 fell from the 1963 figure of 390 to 321 and most of these were done by the oral vaccine.

Since the introduction of Oral vaccine in the spring of 1962, the use of Salk vaccine has almost entirely been superseded and the only children who completed courses of injections with Salk were vaccinated by their own doctors and numbered 11.

The reinforcing doses, either by way of Salk or Oral vaccine totalled 5 whereas in the previous year 47 reinforcing doses were given. This decrease can be expected with the continued use of Oral vaccine as reinforcing doses are no longer given in the case of children who have received initial courses of protection with Oral vaccine.

Tuberculosis

Twenty-one cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year, 18 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary. Of the 18 pulmonary cases notified, 2 were inward transfers from other areas. Table 18 gives comparative figures with previous years.

(Table 18)

Notifications of Tuberculosis during the last ten years			
Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Totals
1955	48	4	52
1956	43	1	44
1957	73	1	74
1958	35	5	40
1959	19	1	20
1960	31	4	35
1961	29	3	32
1962	30	4	34
1963	18	1	19
1964	18	3	21

Analysis of Notifications of Tuberculosis according to Age Groups
(Table 19)

New Cases						Removals from Register on account of Death, Revised Diagnosis, Recovery, Transfers (position at 31st December, 1964)				
Age Groups	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
0— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3— 5	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
6—10	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
11—15	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
16—20	3	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	2	5
21—25	2	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—
26—35	1	—	—	—	1	5	8	2	1	16
36—45	2	—	—	—	2	8	8	3	2	21
46—55	4	—	—	—	4	4	4	1	1	10
56—65	3	—	1	—	4	11	2	2	—	15
66—75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Over 75	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4
TOTALS	17	1	1	2	21	31	27	9	6	73

The total number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at 31st December, 1964, was 498 pulmonary and 140 non-pulmonary.

SECTION III

SECTION III—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Local Health Services under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, are administered by the Staffordshire County Council and are not matters for inclusion in this report.

However, a listing of these services may afford help to members of the Council and to the Public when it is desired to make use of them or to recommend their use to others.

Prenatal Clinics

Central Clinic, Horseley Road, Tipton.

Telephone No.: Tipton 1949.

Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Friday, 2-30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

(Mothercraft and Relaxation Class).

Birch Street Clinic, Tipton.

Telephone No.: Tipton 2907.

Friday, fortnightly, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Wednesday, 10-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

(Mothercraft and Relaxation Class)

Midwives' Sessions

Central Clinic, Horseley Road, Tipton.

Tuesday, 1-30 p.m. to 3-30 p.m.

Birch Street Clinic, Tipton.

Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Child Welfare Centres

Central Clinic, Horseley Road, Tipton.

Monday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Thursday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Youth Centre, St. Marks Road, Ocker Hill, Tipton.

Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Tividale Street Methodist Church, Burnt Tree, Tipton.

Wednesday, fortnightly, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Birch Street Clinic, Tipton.

Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Thursday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Domestic Help Service

A staff of Domestic Helps is available for attendance at homes within the Borough in cases of illness or confinement.

Applications for this service should be made to the Area Health Office, Wood Street, Tipton. Telephone No.: Tipton 2541.

Midwifery Service

The following midwives are now practising in the Borough :

Nurse Rayman, 5, Stella Road, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 1972.

Nurse Kenny, 100, Alexandra Road, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 3420.

Nurse Williams, 40, Woodcroft Avenue, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 1494.
(serves also in Coseley district).

Nurse Brinton, 16, Princes Road, Tividale.
Telephone No.: Tipton 1547.
(serves also in Tividale district).

Nurse Sherratt, 101, Alexandra Road, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 3106.

Nurse Fletcher, 30, Leasowe Road, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 1521.

Nurse Chesterman, 4, Ratcliffe Close, Woodsetton.
Telephone No.: Sedgley 4638.

Nurse Fereday, 20, Bourne Avenue, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 2716.

Health Visiting

This service is carried out for Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health by four full-time Health Visitors. They can be consulted any day at the Central Clinic or Birch Street Clinic, or at the branch Child Welfare Centres in the Borough.

Home Nursing

The Home Nursing in the Borough is undertaken by the following nurses:

Nurse Cotterill, 56, Florence Road, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 1086.

Nurse Hunter, 311, Dudley Port, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 3269.

Nurse Slyfield, 54, Leasowe Road, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 2150.

Nurse Wardley, 3, Charles Road, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 1087.

Nurse York, 161, Park Lane West, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 2449.

Nurse Shepherd, 75, Toll End Road, Tipton.
Telephone No. Tipton 2939.

Nurse A. Tomass (Male Nurse), 31, Vernon Avenue, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 1027.

Vaccination

Vaccination was carried out on request by all general practitioners in the Borough.

Immunisation

In addition to the facilities available at all Child Welfare Centres and schools for immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough, immunisation was also undertaken during the year by all general practitioners.

Ambulance Service

The Ambulance Station covering the Borough area is at Birch Street, Tipton. Telephone No.: Tipton 3121.

SECTION IV

SECTION IV—HOUSING (Joint Report)

The number of new houses erected in the Borough during 1964 was as follows:—

No. of Council houses and flats completed ...	212
No. of houses completed by private enterprise	211
	<hr/>
Total ...	423
	<hr/>

On only two occasions since 1945 have the number of Local Authority houses completed in one year exceeded the total for 1964 (1947 when 254 houses were completed, and 1957 when 214 were completed) and at no time since 1945 has the total number of houses completed exceeded the current figure of 423.

This is an encouraging development and if the rate of local authority building is continued, it will allow the slum clearance programme to be accelerated.

It is anticipated that the figures for 1965 will exceed those of 1964.

SLUM CLEARANCE ACTION

The number of unfit houses dealt with under the provisions of the Housing Acts totalled 127 as against 92 during 1963.

The number of houses which can be dealt with as unfit property under the provisions of the Housing Acts is directly related to (a) the number of available Corporation dwellings (re-lets or new houses) during the year, and (b) the allocation of these houses to tenants from unfit properties. During 1964, the allocation was 60% of available lettings to tenants of unfit properties and 40% for general lettings. This is inadequate if a reasonable rate of slum clearance is to be achieved, but it is anticipated that the allocation will be altered during 1965.

A. Individual Unfit Houses

During the year 67 houses were represented as being unfit for human habitation.

Orders requiring the demolition or closing of houses were made, and certificates of unfitness issued as follows:—

(a) Demolition Orders

(i) Houses represented during late 1963:

	No. of Houses
8, 9, 10, Lower Church Lane	4
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Court 1, Lower Church Lane...	7
3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Rifle Row	5
46, Tame Road	1
30, 31, Newhall Street	2
6, Harrold Street	1
	<hr/>
Total ...	19
	<hr/>

(ii) Houses represented during 1964:

	No. of Houses
101, New Road	1
10, Castle Street	1
1a, 1b, 1c, Lockside	3
43, 44, 45, 46, Bell Street	4
112, 113, Bridge Road	2
98, 99, 100, Bloomfield Road	3
149, 151, Tividale Road	2
61, 61a, 62, Castle Road	3
Total ...	<hr/> 19 <hr/>

(b) Closing Orders

(i) Houses represented during 1964:

	No. of Houses
26, 27, Chaters Passage	2
Total ...	<hr/> 2 <hr/>

At the end of the year there were 11 houses which had been represented as unfit for human habitation, but upon which orders for demolition or closing had still to be made.

(c) Certificates of Unfitness

The following houses were acquired by the Local Authority and were certified as being unfit for human habitation.

	No. of Houses
9, 9a, 10, Sedgley Road West	3
106, Horseley Road	1
57, 58, 59, Hall Street	3
9, Chapel Street	1
40, 52, 56, 57, Bell Street	4
14, 14a, Eagle Street	2
34, High Street	1
60, Aston Street	1
Total ...	<hr/> 16 <hr/>

(d) Determination of Closing Order

The following house, on which a Closing Order was made in February 1963, was made fit for occupation during the year and an Order determining the Closing Order was made in June 1964.

80a, Park Lane West.

B. Clearance Areas

The undermentioned clearance areas were declared by the Local Authority and submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation as Clearance Orders or as Compulsory Purchase Orders.

Station Street No. 117 (8 houses)
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, Station Street.

Howard Street No. 118 (27 houses)
6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Howard Street.
34, Keelinge Street.

Leabrook Square No. 119 (12 houses)
78, 79/80, Leabrook Road.
6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, Leabrook Square.

Horseshoe Row No. 120 (16 houses)
4, 5, 6, Queens Road.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, Horseshoe Row.
2, Rifle Row.

Harrold Street No. 121 (8 houses)
7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Harrold Street.

Summary of the Number of Houses, Type, Occupants, etc. of the above Five Clearance Areas

Area	No. of Houses	Type of House		Total Occupants
		Through	Back-to-Back	
Station Street No. 117... ..	8	8	—	20
Howard Street No. 118 ...	27	3	24	84
Leabrook Square No. 119 ...	12	12	—	44
Horseshoe Row No. 120 ...	16	16	—	51
Harrold Street No. 121 ...	8	3	5	19
TOTALS ...	71	42	29	218

During the year 68 houses subject to slum clearance action were demolished.

The following table shows the total number of unfit houses dealt with under the Housing Acts from 1931, the commencement of the slum clearance programme, to 31st December, 1964.

	No. of Houses Affected	No. of Houses Demolished	No. of Persons Displaced
Clearance Areas	1,597	1,474	6,813
Individual houses and vans in respect of which Demolition Orders have been made	1,231	1,119	4,720
Individual unfit houses acquired by the Council in respect of which Certificates of unfitness have been issued and Resolutions to demolish have been passed	220	185	610
Individual unfit houses and vans demolished as a result of other procedure	97	97	350
Unfit houses and parts of buildings in respect of which Closing Orders have been made	33 less 6 Orders determind	16	152
Individual unfit houses in respect of which undertakings have been accepted	27 less 2 Houses made fit	22	119
TOTAL ...	*3,205	2,913	12,764

*Less 8 houses subsequently made fit for human habitation.

Rehousing and Overcrowding

The number of families provided with a Council dwelling was 247 as against 94 in 1963.

The following table gives a summary of the families rehoused:

	Total No. of Families Rehoused
Sub-tenants living in Council houses	62
Sub-tenants living in Private houses	27
Tenants in Private houses	51
Tenants living in houses condemned under the Housing Acts	103
Occupiers of caravans	4
TOTAL ...	247

The following table shows the approximate average number of persons per house and the average number of persons per room in the Borough:

Year	Number of dwellings in the Borough	Average number of persons per dwelling	Average number of persons per room
1921	7,375	4.63	1.14
1931	7,796	4.60	1.11
1946	9,308	4.00	0.92
1950	10,190	3.85	0.90
1955	10,662	3.70	0.88
1960	10,915	3.59	0.87
1961	10,993	3.48	0.86
1962	11,008	3.48	0.86
1963	11,020	3.46	0.86
1964	11,374	3.34	0.83

Rent Act, 1957

Only one application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received under the above Act, which was granted.

Erection of New Dwellings

The following table shows the number of new dwellings built by the Council and by private builders since the year 1947.

Year	Council Houses and Flats built	Private Houses built	Total
1947	254	36	290
1948	198	10	208
1949	200	7	207
1950	141	12	153
1951	122	8	130
1952	135	15	150
1953	128	26	154
1954	158	5	163
1955	82	31	113
1956	36	13	49
1957	214	16	230
1958	136	15	151
1959	79	36	115
1960	48	39	87
1961	58	20	78
1962	168	20	188
1963	62	12	74
1964	212	211	423

Improvement of Houses

Because of staff shortages in the Public Health Inspectors section, it was not possible to continue the survey of houses in the Borough to ascertain which properties are suitable for improvement.

During the year 21 applications for standard grant and 19 applications for improvement grant were made under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958, and were approved by the Local Authority.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Mayor, Lady and Gentlemen,

In writing this introduction to my Annual Report on the work of my section for 1964, I do so in the knowledge that it will be my last. In March 1965 I retire from office after a period of 32 years service with the Urban District, and, later, the Borough of Tipton, and I feel I must take this opportunity to thank you Mr. Mayor, Lady and Gentlemen for the wonderful co-operation and encouragement I have received from you and your predecessors both in and out of Committee and Council meetings.

I have seen many changes in the environmental circumstances of the Borough since 1933 but probably the most important are in the field of slum clearance, the provision of new houses and the battle for clean air. Much remains to be done and although I have no doubt that the programme of slum clearance and Smoke Control Areas may well be accelerated, I feel proud to have been associated with these duties in the past.

During 1964, staff difficulties continued to prevent a really full programme of inspection services being maintained, and because of the introduction of new staff, and the resignations which took place, I found it necessary to concentrate manpower mainly on the two priorities of meat inspection and slum clearance to the detriment of other, less essential services and work.

Despite these problems, the Tipton No. 1 Smoke Control Order covering 880 dwelling houses, 20 commercial and 3 industrial premises in the Western part of the Borough came into operation on the 1st November after a short postponement from the 1st July due to the impossibility of converting all fireplaces before the intended date of commencement. By the end of the year the majority of the problems had been resolved and householders appeared to be accepting the use of smokeless fuels.

Unfortunately, it was not possible to carry out many inspections under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act. A short note regarding this new Act appears in the text of the report.

In the field of Public Cleansing, the domestic refuse collection service continued to operate satisfactorily, and again despite staff difficulties we managed to maintain a weekly collection service for the greater part of the year.

In conclusion, having expressed my thanks to members of the Council generally, I would like to thank more specifically the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their confidence; Dr. McLennan for his friendship, help and support over many years, and all present and past colleagues for their able and active co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

G. H. ACTON,

Chief Public Health Inspector

SECTION V

SECTION V

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

The total number of visits and inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year was 6,067 against 6,929 during the previous year.

Summary of Visits and Inspections

Houses inspected under the Public Health and Housing Acts	...	339
Re-inspection of premises in respect of notices served	... ..	464
Housing visits re overcrowding, rehousing, demolition, etc.	...	285
Applications for Standard and Improvement Grants...	... ..	33
Visits to houses in respect of Rent Act, 1957...	... ..	5
Dirty and verminous houses	... ..	9
Houses in multiple occupation	... ..	5
Nuisances discovered in course of district inspection	... ..	112
Visits under the Food and Drugs Act and Food Hygiene Regulations		183
Shops, canteens, etc. re unsound food...	... ..	33
Ice Cream Premises	... ..	19
Markets	... ..	13
Slaughterhouses	... ..	1,907
Offensive trade premises	... ..	2
Shops re Pet Animals Act	... ..	5
Visits under Shops Act, 1950	... ..	8
Visits to factories under the Factory Act, 1937	... ..	41
Visits under Noise Abatement Act	... ..	37
Tents, vans and sheds	... ..	64
Infectious diseases and food poisoning cases	... ..	165
Premises infested with rats and mice	... ..	127
Visits to premises under the Clean Air Act	... ..	74
Visits to houses re Smoke Control Order	... ..	1,088
Petroleum Regulations (licensed storage premises)	... ..	122
Visits re Cleansing Service	... ..	286
Visits re defective and obstructed drains	... ..	232
Schools	... ..	1
Stables	... ..	4
Miscellaneous visits	... ..	404
TOTAL		6,067

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

1,088 visits were made to domestic premises and 74 visits to industrial premises.

Industrial concerns continue to co-operate with the Department in the gradual improvement and conversion of steam raising, heating and process plant to comply more readily with the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, and the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958. There are still a few problems which exist, particularly in the metallurgical industries, but as advances are made in the various fields of air pollution control equipment, representations will be made to the firms concerned, requesting them to incorporate the new equipment in their plant.

Two notifications under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, of intention to install new furnaces were received. There were no applications for "Prior Approval" during the year.

DOMESTIC SMOKE CONTROL

The Tipton No. 1 Smoke Control Order, confirmed without modification in June 1963 by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, was scheduled to come into operation on the 1st July, 1964.

Unfortunately, it was not possible to complete all fireplace adaptations before the 1st July, 1964, and an application was made by the Council for the Minister of Housing and Local Government to exercise his powers under Section 11(7) of the Act. The Minister subsequently made a Suspension Order as requested and the Smoke Control Order became operative on the 1st November, 1964.

During the year householders in the area continued to apply for grant for conversion of heating, water heating and cooking appliances to enable them to burn authorised fuels and thereby comply with the terms of the Smoke Control Order.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

As in previous years, measurements of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere were made from the four daily instruments situated at the following sites:

1. Municipal Buildings.
2. Public Baths, Queens Road.
3. Alexandra Road, Cemetery
4. School, Highfield Road.

Unfortunately, due to staff shortage, and changes, it was not possible at all times to give the instruments the daily attention they require. Additionally, each of the instruments became unserviceable at various times during the year and consequently results were inadequate to enable monthly averages to be calculated on every occasion.

Not regarding these problems, the Local Authority continues to participate in the National Survey on Air Pollution and the results of the readings from the four daily instruments are forwarded to the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

SULPHUR DIOXIDE

The following table shows the concentration of Sulphur Dioxide expressed in micro-grammes per cubic metre at the four sites for the months during which adequate readings were obtained to enable averages to be calculated.

1964	Municipal Buildings		Baths Queens Road		Cemetery Alexandra Road		School Highfield Road	
Month	Monthly Average Value	Highest Daily Reading	Monthly Average Value	Highest Daily Reading	Monthly Average Value	Highest Daily Reading	Monthly Average Value	Highest Daily Reading
January ...	253	586	—	693	—	—	—	—
February...	232	462	194	381	164	448	—	237
March ...	—	399	—	382	—	253	—	—
April ...	134	332	113	273	93	177	87	234
May ...	104	203	—	185	73	136	—	—
June ...	81	195	—	158	53	121	51	116
July ...	85	181	—	138	50	99	51	108
August ...	—	184	—	154	—	40	—	66
September	137	511	—	161	—	157	83	310
October ...	223	613	130	298	—	411	154	341
November	262	674	151	404	146	325	—	367
December	—	1286	—	590	—	362	—	59

— Indicates insufficient number of results

It is not possible because of the limited number of results available to give an accurate yearly average for comparison with previous years.

SMOKE

The following table shows the concentration of smoke particles in the atmosphere expressed in micro-grammes per cubic metre at the four sites for the months during which adequate readings were obtained to enable averages to be calculated.

1964	Municipal Buildings		Baths Queens Road		Cemetery Alexandra Road		School Highfield Road	
Month	Monthly Average Value	Highest Daily Reading	Monthly Average Value	Highest Daily Reading	Monthly Average Value	Highest Daily Reading	Monthly Average Value	Highest Daily Reading
January ...	199	616	—	711	—	—	—	—
February...	146	303	188	360	130	263	—	105
March ...	—	215	—	255	—	174	—	—
April ...	43	127	56	193	50	104	35	138
May ...	38	71	—	56	40	69	—	—
June ...	39	96	—	77	35	70	26	81
July ...	27	75	—	75	22	52	16	64
August ...	—	72	—	65	—	15	—	31
September	53	187	—	125	—	70	43	162
October ...	167	635	125	375	—	579	123	414
November	161	453	139	375	150	309	—	278
December	—	660	—	607	—	391	—	45

— Indicates insufficient number of results

It is not possible, because of the limited number of results available, to give an accurate yearly average for comparison with previous years.

DEPOSIT GAUGES

The following table shows the monthly results, for the four deposit gauges during 1964. The results are expressed in grammes of deposited material per 100 square metres. The figures in brackets are the same results expressed in tons per square mile.

Month	Grammar School Alexandra Road	Jubilee Park Ocker Hill	Park Lane School	Ocker Hill School
January ...	883 (22.5)	484 (12.34)	501 (12.77)	528 (13.47)
February ...	513 (13.09)	441 (11.24)	640 (16.31)	910 (23.24)
March ...	831 (21.2)	730 (18.67)	992 (25.28)	1199 (30.58)
April ...	— —	657 (14.44)	611 (15.58)	360 (16.06)
May ...	1882 (47.96)	542 (13.81)	1204 (30.7)	774 (19.73)
June...	930 (23.69)	584 (14.88)	530 (13.5)	634 (16.15)
July ...	525 (13.38)	670 (17.07)	618 (15.74)	1588 (40.5)
August ...	506 (12.88)	429 (10.94)	357 (9.10)	635 (16.19)
September ...	189 (4.82)	126 (3.2)	372 (9.47)	481 (12.3)
October ...	679 (17.29)	365 (9.31)	742 (18.91)	1019 (26.01)
November ...	463 (11.82)	457 (11.64)	488 (12.44)	485 (12.36)
December ...	651 (16.6)	610 (15.55)	563 (14.35)	767 (19.54)
Total Deposit ...	8052 (205.23)	6005 (153.09)	7618 (194.75)	9380 (246.13)
Average Monthly Deposit ...	732 (18.66)	500 (12.76)	635 (16.18)	782 (20.51)

The average monthly deposit over the whole of the Borough for the year under review was 682 grammes per 100 square metres (17.00 tons per square mile). These figures compare with previous years as follows:

1959	19.84	tons per square mile
1960	19.66	„ „ „ „
1961	15.36	„ „ „ „
1962	15.41	„ „ „ „
1963	15.99	„ „ „ „
1964	17.00	„ „ „ „

Disinfection and Disinfestation

In previous years it has been the policy of the Department to disinfect with formalin any house or room in which there has been a case of scarlet fever, and where a request was received from the householder to this effect.

The value of this treatment has been open to some doubt and the practice was discontinued during 1964.

During the year the household furniture and effects of 69 families were disinfected and removed to Council owned dwellings.

In addition the household effects of 7 families, not disinfested, were removed into Council dwellings.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The object of this Act, the main provisions of which became operative on the 1st October, 1964, is to make provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in offices, shops and certain railway premises.

Responsibility for the enforcement of the Act is divided between the Factory Inspectorate and the Local Authority and it is estimated that the Act will apply to some 800 premises in Tipton.

All premises to which the Act applies and for which the Local Authority are responsible, should have been registered between the 1st May, 1964, and the 1st August, 1964, so that the Local Authority had full details on which to base the figures required in the various reports to the Ministry of Labour and so that they could assess the extent of the problem and the amount of additional work which would fall upon the Public Health Inspectorate.

Unfortunately, and in spite of widespread national publicity, employers were very slow to send the registration form (Form O.S.R.1) to the Local Authority and consequently and because of shortage of staff, it was not possible for the Inspectorate to carry out any detailed inspections.

The following details are extracted from the Annual Return for 1964 to the Ministry of Labour:

	Offices	Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	Catering Establishments and Canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
Premises on the Register at the end of the Year... ..	49	148	8	4
Premises Registered during the Year	49	148	8	4
Analysis of Persons Employed ...	724	424	140	33

Total persons employed at premises registered at the end of 1964:

Men ...	737
Women ...	1,009
	<u>1,746</u>

No exemptions were granted by the Local Authority from any of the provisions of the Act, and no accidents had been reported by the end of the year.

Complaints

The number of complaints received during the year was 1,007 as against 870 in 1963 and are summarised as follows:

General defects to houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Defective and choked drains	...	...	...	...	...	232
Rats and mice infestations ...	...	...	...	...	...	406
Insect infestation ...	...	...	...	...	...	151
Offensive odours ...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Flooded cellars ...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Smoke, grit and dust nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	2
Accumulations of refuse ...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Dangerous structures ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Keeping of animals ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tipping and burning of refuse	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dirty houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Noise nuisances ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	40
Non-removal of house refuse	...	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
TOTAL ...						1,007

Statement of Removal of Sanitary Defects and Nuisances in and around Dwellings, etc.

During the year under review, 94 preliminary notices and 19 statutory notices were served for the abatement of nuisances and the remedy of defects in and around dwellings and the following table shows the nature of work actually carried out.

Nature of Work Done

Dwelling Houses:	No.
Roofs repaired ...	143
Eavesguttering and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed ...	38
Chimney stacks repaired ...	12
Chimney flues repaired ...	6
External walls rebuilt or repaired ...	8
Wall and ceiling plaster repaired ...	18
Floors repaired or renewed ...	8
Windows repaired or renewed ...	36
Windows provided with new sash cords...	39
Doors repaired or renewed ...	14
Staircases repaired or renewed ...	2
General house fittings repaired or renewed (boilers, fire-grates, etc.) ...	13
Sink waste pipes renewed ...	6
Wash-houses rebuilt or repaired ...	48
Wash-house coppers, firegrates, etc. renewed ...	6
Water supply pipes repaired or renewed ...	43
Verandahs repaired ...	2
Coal stores repaired ...	2

Drainage:					No.
Choked drains opened and cleansed	...	...	...	...	232
W.C. branch drains repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	30
Waste and surface water drains repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	8
Inspection chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	4
New covers and frames to inspection chambers	...	...	...	...	4
New intercepting and gully traps fitted	...	...	...	...	3
Yards, Passages, etc.:					
Yard and passage surfaces repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Boundary walls repaired	...	...	...	...	7
Closets:					
W.C. buildings repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	43
Additional water closets provided	...	...	...	...	1
New W.C. pedestal pans fitted	...	...	...	...	23
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	26
Flush pipes, water supply pipes, etc. repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	16
Insanitary box seats abolished	...	...	...	...	1
Accumulations:					
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	4
General:					
Burning of trade refuse discontinued	...	...	...	...	4
Keeping of animals so as to be a nuisance discontinued	...	...	...	...	2
Emission of noxious effluvia discontinued	...	...	...	...	1
Housing or caravans so as to be a nuisance discontinued	...	...	...	...	2
Dangerous buildings demolished	...	...	...	...	1

Water Supply

The public water supply is derived from the South Staffordshire Water-works Company.

The water received is satisfactory in quality and quantity and is not liable to plumbo-solvent action.

Bacteriological examination and chemical analyses of 48 samples of water were made during the year and found to be satisfactory.

The following is a summary of the number of houses and the proportion of population supplied with an internal water supply or direct to wash-houses and by means of stand pipes.

	Proportion of Houses	Proportion of Population
(a) Direct to houses	95.5%	95%
(b) By means of stand pipes	4.5%	5%
Laid on to wash-houses		

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal are reasonably adequate.

Petroleum (Regulations) Acts

At the end of 1964, 93 premises were licensed to store petroleum spirit and petroleum mixtures in the Borough; the total amount of petroleum spirit and mixtures stored being 164,135 gallons.

During the year the storage of carbide of calcium was discontinued at one licensed premises, and the licensed amount at the remaining premises was reduced to 300 tons.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no registered common lodging houses in the Borough.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Four licences were issued under the above Act in respect of pet shops. No irregularities were found on inspection of the premises during the year.

Offensive Trades

There are two offensive trade premises situated in the Borough. No complaints were received in respect of these premises during the year and on inspection they were found to be operating satisfactorily.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Report for the 12 months ended 31st December, 1964.

	Type of Property			Total
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	All other (including Business Premises)	
1. Total number of properties in Local Authority's district	34	10,865	1,580	12,479
2. Number of properties inspected by Local Authority as a result of—				
(a) Notification	10	290	35	335
(b) Survey under the Act	2	15	—	17
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited for some other purpose)	2	20	—	22
3. Number of properties inspected (under 2) which were found to be infested with rats	12	238	32	282
Number of properties inspected (under 2) which were found to be infested with mice	2	87	3	92
4. Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority	14	325	35	374
5. Total treatments carried out (including re-treatments)	24	358	45	427
6. Number of notices served	—	—	—	—

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health made by Public Health Inspectors.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	7	—	—	—
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	185	41	5	—
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises) ...	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	192	41	5	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	1	1	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	7	—	7	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including those relating to outworkers) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	9	9	—	9	—

3. Part VIII of the Act—OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

During the year two lists of outworkers were received from employers. There were no cases of default in sending lists and no instance of work in unwholesome premises.

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers in August List required by Section 133
Carding of buttons, hooks, etc....	468
Making of wearing apparel ...	1

SECTION VI

SECTION VI—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat Inspection

The total number of animals slaughtered and inspected at the three private slaughterhouses in the Borough during the year under review was 128,864 as against 112,558 during 1963, and again shows that the annual trend is towards a general increase in the number of animals slaughtered in the Borough.

Tuberculosis is again an insignificant factor in the rejection of food animals for human consumption since the number of animals affected remains at the very low level of Cattle 0.22% and Pigs 1.46% of those slaughtered.

A more disturbing factor in the rejection of meat for other diseases, is the rapid increase in the number of bovine livers affected with abscesses due to the intensive methods of beef production and the feeding of barley to produce "Barley Beef." This side effect is an unexpected consequence of this method of feeding and rearing which has rapidly been brought to the attention of the veterinary profession as a result of the conditions found by Public Health Inspectors in slaughterhouses in all parts of the country. Intensive methods of animal husbandry are continually being improved upon, and it is anticipated that different types of feed will again reduce the percentage of liver abscesses in future years.

The total amount of meat condemned at the slaughterhouses as being unfit for human consumption was over 94 tons. The condemned meat is disposed of entirely in accordance with Ministry instructions and mainly utilised for the manufacture of fertilisers.

The following tables give the details of the animals inspected and the carcasses, part carcasses and offals condemned as being unfit for human consumption.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

			Cattle (Excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ...	...	...	8,912 (9,492)	487 (915)	12 (1,065)	26,313 (16,352)	93,140 (84,734)
Number inspected	...	...	8,912 (9,492)	487 (915)	12 (1,065)	26,313 (16,352)	93,140 (84,734)
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis							
Whole carcasses condemned ...			1 (—)	— (3)	1 (10)	13 (28)	146 (104)
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...			3,480 (3,330)	231 (432)	1 (13)	2,008 (1,834)	15,783 (10,976)
Percentage of number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysti- cercosis ...	...	...	39.0 (35.1)	4.74 (47.5)	8.3 (2.2)	7.5 (11.4)	17.1 (13.1)
Tuberculosis only							
Whole carcasses condemned ...			— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	3 (3)
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...			20 (10)	1 (2)	— (—)	— (—)	1,789 (1,235)
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...			0.22 (0.15)	0.20 (0.22)	— (—)	— (—)	1.90 (1.46)
Cysticercosis							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...			25 (50)	3 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	...	...	25 (50)	3 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Generalised and totally condemned ...	...	...	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

(Figures in brackets relate to 1963)

Table showing meat condemned from 9,399 Cattle slaughtered during 1964

Disease	Whole Carcases		Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Intestines and Mesenteries		Skirts	Other Parts
									Kidneys			
Septic Peritonitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	15 Hindquarters—
Localised Tuberculosis	—	13	7	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	Bruising, Abscesses, etc.
Actinomycosis	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 Briskets—
Cysticercosis	—	20	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bruising, Abscesses, etc.
Abscesses, Tumours, etc.	...	—	—	128	—	522	166	29	3	96	—	6 Necks—
Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	180	—	—	—	—	—	Bruising, Abscesses, etc.
Parasitic Infections	—	—	55	—	757	—	—	—	—	—	3 Shins—Lupus.
Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Peritonitis,	...	—	—	488	—	50	—	166	—	62	—	6 Flanks—Bruising, etc.
Telangiectiasis	—	—	—	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	4 Rounds—Bone Taint.
Congestion, Inflammatory Conditions	...	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 Part Forequarters—Bruising, etc.
Fatty Conditions	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	1,236 Part Livers—
Bruising	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cirrhosis, etc.
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	
Emphysema	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Melanosis	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS	1	93	722	9	1635	167	196	31	164	1	

Table showing meat condemned from 26,313 Sheep slaughtered during 1964

Disease	Whole										Other Parts
	Carcases	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Spleens	Kidneys	Stomachs	Mesenteries		
Septic Metritis	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	24 Flanks— Oedema, Bruising, Bloodsplash. 6 Necks—Abscesses.	
Pathological Emaciation	5	5	5	5	5	10	5	5		
Septic Pneumonia	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	8 Shoulders—Abscesses.	
Pyæmia	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	10 Legs—Arthritis.	
Caseous Lymphadenitis	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	5 Legs—Abscesses.	
Imperfect Bleeding	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	30 Plucks—Contamination.	
Cyst. Ovis (Generalised)	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	20 Heads—Contamination.	
Abscesses, etc.	—	16	16	16	—	10	5	—		
Parasitic Infections	—	550	550	750	—	—	—	—		
Congestion	—	20	20	20	20	—	—	—		
Pleurisy, Peritonitis	—	105	105	541	—	—	—	—		
Cirrhosis, Necrosis	—	—	—	250	—	—	—	—		
Fatty Conditions	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—		
TOTALS ...	13	13	904	904	1620	33	36	18	13		

Meat and Other Foods Condemned

The total amount of foodstuffs condemned as being unfit for human consumption and destroyed was as follows:—

Description of Food						Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Fresh Foods									
Carcases and offal from Slaughterhouses ...						94	2	1	5
Cheese						—	—	2	24
Bacon and Ham						—	—	1	6
Sausage						—	—	—	23
Beef and Pork						—	—	—	21
Chickens						—	1	2	—
Fish						—	—	—	14
Vegetables						—	—	1	8
Meat Pies						—	—	—	16
Frozen Foods									
Meat and Meat Products (51 pkts.) ...						—	—	1	17
Vegetables (129 pkts.)						—	—	2	10
Fish and Fish Products (137 pkts.) ...						—	—	2	3
Cheese and Cheese Products (22 pkts.) ...						—	—	—	6
Confectionery (14 pkts.)						—	—	—	10
Canned and Bottled Foods									
Meat						—	4	2	15
Milk						—	—	—	4
Fish						—	—	—	5
Vegetables						—	—	2	5
Soup						—	—	—	12
Fruit						—	2	1	2
Fruit Juice						—	—	—	2
Cereals						—	—	—	2
Pickles						—	—	—	15
Syrup						—	1	3	14
TOTAL ...						94	17	0	15

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT

Licences under the above Act were granted to 22 slaughtermen, and 10 new licences were granted, making a total of 32.

Four of the new licences were granted subject to the holder not slaughtering any animals except under the supervision of an experienced slaughterman.

THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE (HYGIENE) REGULATIONS 1958
THE SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (PREVENTION OF CRUELTY
REGULATIONS 1958)

Because of further delay in the modernisation and reconstruction of a large private slaughterhouse, the appointed day when the “Construction Regulations” come into operation in the Borough, was again postponed. The reconstruction of this particular slaughterhouse will cost over £200,000, but it is imperative that the work progresses smoothly and quickly so that the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food may make the appointed day Order.

The two other slaughterhouses in the Borough comply with the requirements of the above Regulations.

THE MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS 1963

The 100% inspection of animals slaughtered for human consumption in the Borough continued during 1964. It must, however, be recorded here that in maintaining a 100% meat inspection service, an almost intolerable strain was placed on the Public Health Inspectors who performed this arduous, yet essential task and in so doing worked many hours outside the “office hours” normally expected in the local government service. The improved inspection services required by the Meat Inspection Regulations were maintained in spite of an increased number of animals killed, the shortage of staff previously mentioned, and the necessity to continue other essential environmental health services.

The regular slaughter of animals at one slaughterhouse on Sundays is most undesirable, and it is to be hoped that the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food will seriously consider the early introduction of legislation controlling the hours of slaughter at all slaughtering premises in England and Wales.

FOOD PREMISES

The number and type of food premises in the Borough is summarised as follows:

Wholesale Grocers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cafes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Factory and School Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Fish Shops (Fried) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Wet Fish Retailers	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Grocers (retail)	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Sweets, Confectionery, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Fish and Greengrocery	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
General	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Slaughterhouses (including bacon curing and sausage manu- facturers) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Corn and Seed Merchants, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES

248 inspections and re-visits to food premises were made during the year.

Food traders in the Borough continue to co-operate with the Department when Inspectors visit their premises and request various items of work to be carried out to comply with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960. It is unfortunate, however, that there are still a number of food traders with little or no regard for food hygiene who improve their habits and premises fairly readily when the Public Health Inspector is paying attention to them, but who just as quickly fall back into slovenly habits and allow their premises to deteriorate when attention is taken from them. The food distribution services in the Borough are, on the whole, fairly reasonable; but it is to be regretted that a minority of traders drag down the general level of the rest.

Food handlers must appreciate that there is much more to hygiene in the handling of food than merely “washing the hands after using the toilet.” If the public is to be provided with clean safe food it must come from premises which are well constructed, clean and properly equipped; it must be handled as little as possible, and then only by staff who are completely hygiene minded. This is the ultimate object of the Food Hygiene Regulations and unfortunately few food businesses are conducted so as to be completely irreproachable. Those food traders in the Borough whose habits or premises fall seriously short of accepted standards must be taught the error of their ways—if necessary by prosecution, but the general public can easily show their displeasure by complaining whenever they see conditions to which they object, and then boycotting the premises in question.

Registration of Premises under Section 16, Food & Drugs Act, 1955

Two applications were received for the registration of premises for the sale and storage of ice cream, and registration was granted in each case.

ICE CREAM AND LOLLIES

During the year, 38 samples of ice cream manufactured outside and inside the Borough were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination.

The results were as follows:

Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
34	3	1	Nil

One ice lolly was also obtained for bacteriological examination and was found to be sterile.

MILK SUPPLY

91 samples of milk were obtained for bacteriological examination, and all passed the prescribed tests.

The following table gives a summary of the results.

Designation				No. of Samples		Tests Applied		Result	
								Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	...	...	37	Methylene Blue		...	31	—	
				Phosphatase		...	37	—	
Pasteurised...	...	...	22	Methylene Blue		...	22	—	
				Phosphatase		...	22	—	
Sterilised	...	...	32	Turbidity		...	32	—	
TOTAL				...	91			91	—

SECTION VII

SECTION VII—PUBLIC CLEANSING

The report on this section of the work is for the financial year ended 31st March, 1965.

The total number of staff is 39, employed as follows:

Cleansing Inspector	...	...	1
Refuse Collectors	...	...	25
Street Cleansing	...	...	8
Salvage ...	...	...	4
Refuse Disposal	...	...	1

The vehicles used by the Department are:

- 2 S & D Fore and Aft Tippers (Container Bulk Loader).
- 3 S & D Fore and Aft Tippers.
- 2 Karrier Bantam Side Loading Vehicles.
- 1 Commer Van (waste paper collection).
- 1 Chaseside Loading Shovel.
- 2 Yorkshire Karrier Mechanical Road Sweepers.

Collection

The gross cost of collection of house and trade refuse as shown in the following COST STATEMENT was £32,223 and against this is set an income from trade refuse charges, etc., of £1,301 to give a net cost of £30,922. This figure compares favourably with the 1963/4 net cost of £31,365.

The collection of refuse throughout the year has been very satisfactory and with the exception of one or two short periods due to holidays and inclement weather conditions, a weekly collection service was maintained.

The average number of bins collected per team per week continues to rise, and at the end of the year the figure was over 3,000 bins per team per week, which results in a substantial weekly bonus payment per man.

Despite the payment of an incentive bonus, however, refuse collection staff continue to leave the service and replacements by men of suitable health and physique to give satisfactory service are difficult to find in this area of full employment.

Disposal

The use of the newly acquired refuse disposal tip in the Tipton Green Area, which we commenced using in 1963, was continued during the year.

A part of this site originally set aside for use as a controlled tip for domestic and trade refuse, consists of large deposits of slag from blast furnaces, the use of which were discontinued over 40 years ago. Blast furnace slag is a valuable material for road foundations and has other civil engineering uses. In July 1964 a large portion of the site was leased by the Council to a firm who now quarry out the slag, paying to the Council an annual rental and a royalty based on the tonnage of slag removed.

The loss of the major part of this site is serious, and the small portion left for tipping will be rapidly filled, requiring the Department to revert to Controlled Tipping at the Gospel Oak Tip.

The gross cost of disposal of all refuse for the year was £7,881 and against this is set an income of £2,734 from charges made for tipping, etc., to give a net cost of £5,147.

Provision of Dustbins

Dustbins are renewed as a rate charge and bins to newly erected houses are charged to the owner or occupier of the premises. The total number of bins distributed during the year totalled 963 involving an expenditure of £1,657.

The following is the COST STATEMENT for the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse for the 12 months ended 31st March, 1965.

	Collection	Disposal	Total
	£	£	£
REVENUE ACCOUNT			
1. GROSS EXPENDITURE			
(a) Labour	15,933	1,694	17,627
(b) Transport... ..	14,474	2,978	17,452
(c) Plant, Equipment, Land and Buildings ...	1,816	3,209	5,025
Total gross expenditure	*32,223	7,881	40,104
2. GROSS INCOME	1,301	2,734	4,035
3. NET COSTS	30,922	5,147	36,069
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
UNIT COSTS			
4. Gross cost per ton, labour only	1 5 4	2 8	1 8 0
5. Gross cost per ton, transport only	1 3 0	4 8	1 7 8
6. Net cost (all expenditure) per ton... ..	2 9 3	8 4	2 17 4
	£	£	£
7. Net cost per 1,000 population	814	135	949
8. Net cost per 1,000 premises	2,459	409	2,868

* Includes £1,657 for provision of dustbins.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Area (statute acres)	2,167
Population at 30th June, 1964	37,990
Total refuse collected in tons	12,560
Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day	18.42
Number of premises from which refuse is collected	12,574
Average haul by collecting vehicles to final disposal point	2 miles
Total refuse disposed of in tons	12,688
Method of disposal—controlled tipping	100%

STREET CLEANSING

The work of street cleansing is carried out by two mechanical sweepers and six street orderlies.

The net cost of this work was £8,677 as against £8,986 in 1963/64.

The following is the COST STATEMENT for street and gully cleansing for the 12 months ended 31st March, 1965.

Particulars	Street Sweeping and Watering	Street Gully Cleansing	Total
	£	£	£
REVENUE ACCOUNT			
1. GROSS EXPENDITURE			
(a) Labour	4,250	—	4,250
(b) Transport... ..	4,234	2,259	6,493
(c) Plant, Equipment, Land and Buildings ...	204	—	204
Total gross expenditure	8,688	2,259	10,947
2. GROSS INCOME (excluding reimbursements from Ministry of Transport and County Council)			
	11	5	16
3. NET COST			
	8,677	2,254	10,931
4. Gross expenditure on sanding, gritting and snow clearance not included previously ...			
	1,184	—	—
5. UNIT COSTS			
(a) Net cost per street mile	199	—	—
(b) Net cost per 1,000 street gullies cleansed	—	252	—
(c) Net cost per 1,000 population	228	59	287

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Mileage of streets cleansed... ..	43.5
Frequency of cleansing:	
(a) At least once daily	7%
(b) Three to six times weekly	9%
(c) Twice weekly	17%
(d) Once weekly	57%
(e) Less than once weekly	10%
Percentage of street cleansing done by mechanical means ...	58%
Number of street gullies cleansed	1,798
Number of gully cleansings during the year	8,946
Percentage of gully cleansing done by mechanical means ...	100%

SALVAGE OF WASTE MATERIAL

A separate collection of waste paper was made from business premises and a modified scheme of house to house collection carried out as in previous years.

The following table shows the amount of waste material salvaged and income received for this during the year ended 31st March, 1965.

SALVAGE RETURN

							Tonnage Collected	Income
							Tons	£
Raw Kitchen Waste	103	361
Waste Paper	96	799
TOTAL							199	1,160

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